

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to the office action mailed on 12/22/08, applicant filed an amendment on 6/22/09. No claims were amended, added, or cancelled. Claims 19-26 were previously cancelled. The pending claims are 1-18 and 27-30.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 6/22/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per the new matter and 35 U.S.C 112 rejections, applicant submits that the language "wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries" is acceptable as a negative limitation, and has adequate support in the specification, even if not literal support. Applicant states that the use of the nodes in an ontological database for the identification process of rejected claim 1 implies a more nuanced approach than the mere use of matching words in the input stream to a set of topics, and the cited limitation "wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries" derives from the aspect of the discussion within the flow of paragraphs [0056] through [0061]. The examiner notes that paragraphs [0056] through [0061] do not provide an adequate support to the argued limitation. Paragraph [0061] teaches that each node in the topic tree is defined by a vector, and no where in the specification wherein said the nodes are not topic dictionaries. Therefore, the new matter rejection is valid and repeated below.

Applicant argues that the examiner admits that the nodes are topic dictionaries, which is contrary to the language being claimed. The examiner admits that is a typographical error resulted from copying/pasting the previous office action.

As per the examiner's statement saying that the "user dictionary" is not a topic dictionary, applicant argues that even if the user dictionary is not a literal topic dictionary, other dictionaries listed with the user dictionary are topic dictionaries. The examiner notes that the other dictionaries are system base dictionary and domain dictionary and are not topic dictionaries.

Applicant argues that there is thus no matching of words with nodes in an ontological database as claimed. (col. 1, lines 44-48, wherein a domain dictionary corresponding to a keyword is selected, and col. 5, line 18 - col. 6, line 53, wherein Miyahira prioritizes and switches domain dictionaries based on matching the source text with nodes (domain dictionaries) within a database).

Applicant argues that Miyahira's system relies upon determining compound word matches with domain dictionaries in order to prioritize and switch dictionaries and nowhere in Miyahira's discussion is a reference to "context" or contextual analysis found. The examiner notes that Miyahira uses compound words to determine each element of a sentence, and bases his source text analysis on parsing technique. As per the contextual analysis, such concept is not claimed. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 SPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant argues that the prior art references do not ever mention ontological databases. The examiner refers applicant to paragraph [0057], wherein said “An ontological database is a hierarchically organized lexicon, much like a thesaurus”. The dictionary storage section 18 of Fig. 1 of Miyahira meets the description of an ontological database.

As per the rest of the claims, and combinations of prior art reference, applicant has no further arguments beside the ones mentioned above. Therefore, all the combinations of prior art reference mentioned above are valid, and all other claims are rejected for the same reasons as set above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 10, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The above mentioned claims recite “*the nodes are not topic dictionaries*”. Applicant referred to paragraphs [0056]-[0061] as a support for the above limitation. The examiner notes that paragraph [0057] recites:

The present invention proposes a new technique for topic identification based on matching content words in the input stream to nodes in an ontological database.

Paragraph [0061] recites:

In one embodiment, the present invention matches each word (following stop-list processing) to a node in the ontological database. The output of this process is all the hypernym and holonym nodes associated with each word w . The resulting vector $w.sub.1H(j, k) + w.sub.1O(-j, k)$ comprises a context-set that is then be matched to a corresponding pre-defined topic tree. Each node in the topic tree is defined by a similar vector and the two are matched by the type of IR algorithm used in tracking. A set of common hypernym/holonym links in an n -gram window of input words can be used (instead of matching each single word), but window size would have to be minimized to increase processing speed. With this technique, a minimum of actual context is necessary before a topic is identified.

Paragraph [0061] teaches that each node in the topic tree is defined by a vector. No where in the specification wherein said the nodes are not topic dictionaries.

The rest of the claims are rejected for the same reason, being dependent on claims 1, 10, 27, and 28.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5, 8-12, 15-18, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sadhwani et al. (hereinafter "Sadhwani") (US 2002/0069048) in view of Miyahira et al. (hereinafter "Miyahira") (US 6,876,963 filed on Sep. 22, 2000 and issued on Apr. 5, 2005).

As per claim 1, Sadhwani teaches, a method for translating short message service (SMS) messages, comprising the steps of: receiving a first SMS message (communication technologies ... SMS Paragraph [0003]) from a first device (Fig. 1, cell phone 6), including sending and receiving party identification information;

searching an SMS message translation database using at least one of the sending and receiving party identification information to determine a language pair; (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph [0058]), in response to determining said language pair, translating said SMS message from a first language of said language pair to a second language of said language pair; and (The information converting means (9) then performs one of a variety of possible functions including: (a) leaving the information (18) in its primary format (25) and language (27); (b) converting the format of the primary information (18) into an alternative format; and/or (c) translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27) into a secondary language (28). Paragraph [00311 [0032]) communicating at least a portion of said translated message to a user of a second device audibly via a second device speaker or visibly on a display of said second device ((c) translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27) into a secondary language (28) Paragraph [0033]) (Fig. 1 mobile phone 6).

Sadhwani does not explicitly teaches using a first selected translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first SMS message to nodes in an ontological database, wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms.

Miyahira in the same field of endeavor teaches selecting a translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the input text to nodes in an ontological

database to select the dictionary (Fig. 3, and col. 7, line 46 –col. 8, line 67, wherein the system detects the topic of the input text based on keywords within the text and matches them with nodes (user dictionary within the database), wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries (user dictionary, col. 8, line 46) and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms (necessarily disclosed because every word is associated with other broader or more specific words that fall under or are fairly encompassed by).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the automatic dictionary switching device of Miyahira with the system of Sadhwani to select a first translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first SMS message to nodes in an ontological database, because Miyahira teaches that this would improve translation quality (col. 1, lines 19-35).

As per claim 5, Sadhwani teaches wherein receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS signaling message having an electronic mail (email) address and wherein searching in said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the email address. (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph [0058]).

As per claim 8, Sadhwani teaches wherein said language pair can be stored in connection with said sending and receiving party information. (For example, an information source (17) may send information (18) in the form of an email, written in English, to the information receiving means (2). The primary format (25) would therefore be email format and the primary language (27) would be English. The information converting means (9) then (at the request of the

information source (17) or information recipient (16)) converts the content of the English email, by doing a text-to-text translation into French under control of appropriate software, thus producing a French email. In this case, the secondary language is therefore French. The information converting means (9) then translates the French text email into a secondary format (26) such as an audible format. Thus the information recipient (16) retrieves the converted information (11) in its secondary format and/or language by listening to the French sound recording, Paragraph [0034]).

As per claim 9, Sadhwani receiving a second SMS message (communication technologies ... SMS Paragraph [0003]) from a first device (Fig. 1, cell phone 6).

Sadhwani does not explicitly teach detecting a second topic using a second selected translation dictionary from the plurality of available translation dictionaries, with the second selected translation dictionary being different from the first selected translation dictionary.

Miyahira in the same field of endeavor teaches selecting a translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, with the second translation dictionary being different from the first selected translation dictionary (Fig. 3, and col. 7, line 46 –col. 8, line 67, wherein the system switches between dictionaries based the detected the topic of the input text).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the automatic dictionary switching device of Miyahira with the system of Sadhwani to select a second translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the second selected dictionary is different from the first translation dictionary, because Miyahira teaches that this would improve translation quality (col. 1, lines 19-35).

As per claim 10, Sadhwani teaches, a method for processing short message service (SMS) messages, comprising the steps of: receiving user-specific SMS message translation data and storing said data in an SMS message translation table; (Fig. 1 Address Book 31) receiving an SMS message from a network; extracting parameters from said SMS message; (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph 100581), searching in said SMS message translation table using the extracted parameters; identifying a language pair based on said user-specific SMS message data. (The information converting means (9) then performs one of a variety of possible functions including: (a) leaving the information (18) in its primary format (25) and language (27); (b) converting the format of the primary information (18) into an alternative format; and/or (c) translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27) into a secondary language (28). Paragraph 10031] [00321] ((c) translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27) into a secondary language (28). Paragraph 10033]) (Fig. 1 mobile phone 6), and translating the SMS message from a first language of the identified language pair to a second language of the identified language pair ((c) translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27) into a secondary language (28). Paragraph [0033]) (Fig. 1 mobile phone 6 Paragraph 100581).

Sadhwani does not explicitly teach using a first selected translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first SMS message to nodes in an

ontological database, wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms.

Miyahira in the same field of endeavor teaches selecting a translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the input text to nodes in an ontological database to select the dictionary (Fig. 3, and col. 7, line 46 –col. 8, line 67, wherein the system detects the topic of the input text based on keywords within the text and matches them with nodes (topic dictionaries within the database), wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries (user dictionary, col. 8, line 46) and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms (necessarily disclosed because every word is associated with other broader or more specific words that fall under or are fairly encompassed by).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the automatic dictionary switching device of Miyahira with the system of Sadhwani to select a first translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first SMS message to nodes in an ontological database, because Miyahira teaches that this would improve translation quality (col. 1, lines 19-35).

As per claim 11, Sadhwani teaches wherein said step of receiving user-specific SMS message translation data includes receiving recipient-based data in the SMS message translation table. (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable [0058]).

As per claim 12, Sadhwani teaches wherein said step of receiving recipient-based data includes receiving and storing mobile subscriber identification information in the SMS message translation table (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph [0058]).

As per claim 15, Sadhwani teaches wherein said step of receiving recipient-based data includes receiving and storing network identification information in the SMS message translation table (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph [0058]).

As per claim 16, Sadhwani teaches wherein said step of receiving user-specific SMS message translation data includes receiving and storing sender-based translation data in the SMS message translation table (Fig. 1, Address Book 31).

As per claim 17, Sadhwani teaches wherein said step of receiving sender-based data includes receiving and storing sender mobile subscriber identification information in the SMS message translation table (Fig. 1, Address Book 31).

As per claim 18, Sadhwani teaches wherein said step of receiving sender-based SMS message translation data in the SMS message translation table includes allowing the user to input sending network identification information in the SMS message translation table (Fig. 1, Address Book 31).

As per claim 27, Sadhwani teaches a communications module for sending and receiving SMS messages; (Fig. 1 mobile phone 6) an SMS message translation module for analyzing SMS messages received by the communications module and translating the SMS messages; and an

SMS message translation database containing data used by the SMS translation module to determine a language pair for translation.

Sadhwani does not explicitly teaches using a first selected translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first SMS message to nodes in an ontological database, wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms.

Miyahira in the same field of endeavor teaches selecting a translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the input text to nodes in an ontological database to select the dictionary (Fig. 3, and col. 7, line 46 –col. 8, line 67, wherein the system detects the topic of the input text based on keywords within the text and matches them with nodes (topic dictionaries within the database), wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries (user dictionary, col. 8, line 46) and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms (necessarily disclosed because every word is associated with other broader or more specific words that fall under or are fairly encompassed by).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the automatic dictionary switching device of Miyahira with the system of Sadhwani to select a first translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first SMS message to nodes in an ontological database, because Miyahira teaches that this would improve translation quality (col. 1, lines 19-35).

Claims 2-4, 6-7, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Sadhwani in view of Miyahira, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Wood et al. (US 2004/0259531).

As per claim 2, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 1, but do not explicitly teach, wherein said sending party information includes a short code.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, (As discussed above, the SMSC 13 recognizes "short codes" and a mobile device 18 can send messages to applications connected to its home SMSC 13 by addressing the messages to the application "short code", paragraph [01311]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "short code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani in view of Miyahira because the short code is an indication of the user and associated calling country, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

As per claim 3, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 1 but do not explicitly teach wherein the step of receiving a first SMS message includes receiving a first SMS message having a mobile subscriber integrated services digital network (MSISDN) number and wherein searching in said message translation database includes searching based on the MSISDN number.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, (An application is assigned an identifier, which corresponds, to an MSISDN number within the domain of operator network A. Thus,

regardless of where a message originates, the originating network will attempt to route the message to what appears to be a mobile device in network A. Paragraph [01441].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "MSISDN" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani in view of Miyahira because the MSISDN is an indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

As per claim 4, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 1 but do not explicitly teach wherein receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS message having an international mobile station identifier (IMSI) number and wherein searching in said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the IMSI number.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches that the IMSI is another standard that is well known in the art, (Absent Subscriber--This is caused by the MSISDN being set off-line via the web management interface on the VMR which causes a virtual Map Detach IMSI. Also see Paragraph [02811].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "IMSI" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani in view of Miyahira, because the IMSI is another indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

As per claim 6, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 1 but do not explicitly teach wherein receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS signaling

message having an Internet protocol (IP) address and wherein searching said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the IP address.

Woods in the same field of endeavor teaches, an IP protocol as another standard in the telecommunication process, (A further advantage of using IP protocol to connect the applications via the network element to the mobile network IP is already widely used Paragraph [0024]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "IP addresses" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani in view of Miyahira, because the IP address is another indication of the user on the wireless communication network and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

As per claim 7, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 1, but do not explicitly teach wherein receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS signaling message having an international dialing prefix and wherein searching said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the international dialing prefix.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, (For example, the first group of numbers gives the country code for the recipient mobile and the second group is defined according to which operator network the mobile user subscribes to Paragraph [0124]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "international dialing prefix or country code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani in view of Miyahira, because the MSISDN is an indication of the user and

associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

As per claim 13, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 12 but do not explicitly teach, "Wherein said mobile subscriber identification information is a country code".

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches (For example, the first group of numbers gives the country code for the recipient mobile and the second group is defined according to which operator network the mobile user subscribes to paragraph [0124]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "international dialing prefix or country code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the country code is an indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

As per claim 14, Sadhwani in view of Miyahira teach the method of claim 12, but do not explicitly teach, "wherein said mobile subscriber identification information is a short code".

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, (As discussed above, the SMSC 13 recognizes "short codes" and a mobile device 18 can send messages to applications connected to its home SMSC 13 by addressing the messages to the application "short code", Paragraph 101311).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "short code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani in view of Miyahira, because the short code is an indication of the user and associated calling country, with

certain countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong et al. (US 5,535,120) in view of Miyahira.

As per claim 28, Chong teaches receiving a first electronic message from a first device, (Fig. 1A Receiving message 14, input data) including sending and receiving party identification information (Fig. 1A recognition module 12; User 1) Files);

receiving a signal associated with said first message, said signal corresponding to either a display selection from an interface display on said device or a spoken input (Fig. 1A Computer Server 10 with Receiving Interface 110), said signal indicative of a translation request searching an SMS message translation database using at least one of the sending and receiving party identification information to determine a language pair (The Receiving Interface 11 may include an interactive mode program (to be described further herein) whereby a user can provide cover page or header designations, update or create User 1) files pertinent to translation parameters associated with that user's communications, or create specialized user dictionary entries during interactive text entry sessions. Col. 6 lines 36-41) and;

in response to determining said language pair (Fig. 4 Dictionary Selection 13a; Core language pair selection) translating said SMS message from a first language of said language pair to a second language of said language pair using a translation application (Fig. 4 Translation Processing Module 21), said translation application including at least one core dictionary for said language pair (Abstract, Fig. 4 Dictionary Database 22, Core language).

Chong teaches a plurality of dictionaries (Abstract). However, Chong does not explicitly teach wherein a dictionary for translation of the SMS message is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the first message to nodes in an ontological database, wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms.

Miyahira in the same field of endeavor teaches selecting a translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the input text to nodes in an ontological database to select the dictionary (Fig. 3, and col. 7, line 46 –col. 8, line 67, wherein the system detects the topic of the input text based on keywords within the text and matches them with nodes (topic dictionaries within the database), wherein the nodes are not topic dictionaries (user dictionary, col. 8, line 46) and wherein each word of the matched words is associated with a set of hypernyms and holonyms (necessarily disclosed because every word is associated with other broader or more specific words that fall under or are fairly encompassed by)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the automatic dictionary switching device of Miyahira with the system of Sadhwani to select a first translation dictionary from a plurality of available translation dictionaries, wherein the first selected dictionary is selected according to a topic detected by matching words in the SMS message to nodes in an ontological database, because Miyahira teaches that this would improve translation quality (col. 1, lines 19-35).

As per claim 29, Chong teaches the method of claim 28 including the further step of communicating at least a portion of said translated message to a user of a second device audibly

via a second device speaker or visibly on a display of said second device (Fig. 1A Computer Server 10 with Receiving Interface 110; output module 30, display on screen or speaker output of computer).

As per claim 30, Chong teaches the method of claim 28 wherein said translation application further includes at least one sub-language dictionary for said language pair (Fig. 4 Dictionary Database 22 Domain I Sub I; Sublanguage dictionary selection).

Conclusion

5. Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

When responding to this office action, applicants are advised to clearly point out the patentable novelty which they think the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Applicants must also show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. See 37C.F.R. 1.111(c). In addition, applicants are advised to

provide the examiner with the line numbers and pages numbers in the application and/or references cited to assist examiner in locating the appropriate paragraphs.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abdelali Serrou whose telephone number is 571-272-7638. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R. Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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